

ENT'S FURNISHING.
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ER GOODS!

Please You.

ALL KINDS!

CUT PRICE SALE!
Departments Special Drives in

Children's Suits!
H BROS.,
TEHALL STREET.

PUBLIC CIGARROS.
NINING!

vers, jobbers and retail dealers of cigars that we
or trademark for cigars known as

EPUBLIC,
SEAL AND GENERAL STYLE OF OUR

in the several actions brought by us, and in
the New York Superior Court on October
20, Ohio, on May 21, 1887.

CUTE ALL INFRINGEMENTS OF OUR

STYLE OF PACKAGE applied to cigars or

all hereafter claim full damages in all actions

RGE P. LIES & CO.,
No. 200 Third District, New York City.

ENTS, ETC.

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M E,

RIS, CEMENTS,

Absolutely Fire-Proof

Insurance.

PIPE!

Thimbles,

the, Cypress and
Plasterers' Hair, Mar-

Dust, White Sand, Best

Grate and Smith Coals.

RKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

T COMPANY.

AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

LANTA.

1 and 2 Constitution Building.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00.

ABBOTT & SMITH, Solicitors.

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Titles Warranted.

Money Loaned.

examination of titles to real estate. Charges reasonable.

property. Complete abstracts of all the county land

apply to the secretary.

HING GOODS.

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has made a big gap in

are still plenty left to

hire longer.

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ing sale has prompted

edy for an overplus of

SUITS

a lot of suits that sold

oo, and some even for

the lots are broken—

the uniform price of

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BROS.,

ANUFACTURES OF

CLOTHING.

HATTERS,

and FURNISHERS,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AN INSULT RESENTED.

The President Will Not Visit St. Louis

DURING THE GRAND ARMY MEETING,

But Will Attend the Piedmont Fair, Where
Georgians Will Accord Him a Rousing Reception.

ings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am yours very sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

In a practically wordless, the president will not visit the west at all during the present year. The abandonment of his proposed trip to St. Louis has resulted in wholly changing whatever plans he has made for visiting western cities. It is stated at the white house this afternoon that the only plan the president has made is leaving Washington during the summer and spending the month of August to Clinton, New York, on the 12th inst., which will probably not consume more than a week's time, and for his visit to Atlanta in October next on the occasion of the Piedmont Fair.

ATLANTA, JULY 7.—

St. Louis, July 7.—President Francis has received the following letter from President Cleveland declining to visit St. Louis, and giving reasons therefor:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 4, 1887.—To Hon. Davis R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman.—My Dear Sir: When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of their representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time an acceptance of the invitation from that organization to the same effect and had considered the pleasure it would afford me, if it should be possible, to meet not only members of the Grand Army of the Republic but the people of St. Louis and other cities of the west which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit.

"The exactness of my public duties, I felt to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were the head, I expected to do no more at that time than to promise a consideration of the double invitation tendered me, and expressed the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter, if possible. But the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by the heartiness of good people who surrounded you, so impressed me that I could not resist the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated, if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington.

"Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion, expatriates emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of these invitations. The expression referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the national encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, on certain official acts of mine, involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not appear to accord with the wishes of some members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

VETERANS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Lander, post No. 5 of Grand Army of the Republic, of Lynn, Mass., which arrived here last night from Virginia, called on the president at six o'clock this evening, preceded by the post master, who was also present in the escort.

Members marched in the room in double file, headed by David Walker, post commander. When the president came down stairs to receive them, Mr. Walker stepped forward and said:

"Comrades of General Lander Post, No. 5: I propose to call on the president to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The veterans gave three cheers and a tiger with a vigor and earnestness that made the air tangible honor and consideration, and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens, as well as veteran soldiers.

deems it a part of its mission to compass any object or purpose by attempting to intimidate the executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws; and yet the expressions to which I have referred indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful and cordial, that they cannot be ignored.

I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine which would make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic, or any other assemblage of my fellow citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my fellow countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I would be hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon my growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately; for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

The threats of personal violence and harm in case I undertake to meet the Grand Army of the Republic, or any other assemblage of my fellow citizens, the account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my fellow countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I would be hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon my growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately; for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

Following are copies of two letters relating to the invitation sent to St. Louis.

The first is a letter inviting him to be present at the meeting in that city of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the second is his final letter of declination addressed to the joint committee representing the municipality, business men of the city, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 26, 1887.—To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.—Sir: The Grand Army of the Republic will be held in this city during September next, from the 27th to the 30th inclusive. It promises to be the largest gathering of veterans ever held in this country, and the meeting never before so flourishing a condition and the membership never so large as at the present time. It will be the first encampment ever held in the southern center of the country and the most popular held in a southern state. Our people are sparing no effort to insure for the assembled a welcome of unusual warmth and cordiality, and hope that the meeting will be successful.

This feeling was perhaps most manifest along Champlain street, right under the main fortress as it was known that a great quantity of powder was stored there. When several explosions occurred at midnight, the people held their breath, fearing that the powder would explode.

A crowd on the plaza and on the hill leading to the citadel made a terrible rush down the hill till they got to where they supposed themselves out of the range of the dangerous missiles. This alarm subsided somewhat, when it was found that no damage was done, and subsequent explosions caused little fear. The governor-general's and officers' quarters, stables of the artillery, hospitals and provincial armory, which contains 25,000 stand of arms, were uninjured. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; no insurance.

CONSOLIDATING INTERESTS.

Meeting at Monteagle of Alabama manufacturers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—All of the citizens of the state are invited to the annual meeting of the Alabama and Tennessee Coal and Iron company, Shefford and Birmingham railroad company and the Sheffield Furnace company will meet today at Monteagle. It is not yet known to a certainty whether a consolidation of the companies will be effected, or whether all will hold separate meetings. It is thought, however, that they met separately and then conferred together with a view of seeing if they have common interests and can unite their properties. If they do unite, they will compose the second largest coal and iron company in the south. It will embrace the property of the Sheffield Land company, including a furnace that is now building and all their property about Sheffield. It will also embrace a furnace being built by Shook, Ely and others, at Sheffield, including also several stables of the artillery, hospitals and provincial armory, which contains 25,000 stand of arms, were uninjured. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 or \$10,000.

THE INVITATION AND DECLINATION.

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THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Proceedings of the Convention in Winchester.

WINCHESTER, Va., July 7.—The morning session of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school convention was devoted to the discussion of "The Difficulties of Sunday-School Teachers and their Rewards," conducted by Alfred C. Miller, superintendent of the schools.

Franklin, Tenn., July 7.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in St. Louis from the 27th to the 30th of September next, has been verbally indicated my purpose to attend.

Atavat you are fully aware, I am a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and have been saved in sentiment and spirit, with all the benefits it confers upon the united people. I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord in this organization will be a source of much trouble, and that the greatest discord will be between the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Without entering into a discussion of these opinions and unmoved by any feeling—although I deeply regret the condition of our country, and the discord which exists throughout the entire land and hails to every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the time has come when we must stand together in defense of our country and our God.

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THE MESSAGE.

Governor Gordon Pays His Respects to the Legislature.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TOUCHED UPON.

The State Road Lease—A Board of Pardon Asked for—The Peter Trezeyean Claim—The Convict Lease Discussed.

A Valuable Resource for the Sick.

Among the many resources which medical skill has created for the sick and debilitated none rank higher than Simmons Liver Regulator, a comprehensive remedy for

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chills and Fevers, Neuralgia, Headache, & other ailments attributed to Biliousness.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Relaxes the bowels without griping, purifies a billion breath and completely relieves the many inscrutable symptoms which torment sufferers from every source of physical trouble. It also effectively removes those nervous symptoms felt when bile is imperfectly secreted or misdirected.

Trade-Mark in red, on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zelius & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—NOVEMBER 1865—MARCH 1870.

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DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
334 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



NERVOUS Debility, Spasmatorrhoea, Senti-
tive, Impaired Vision, Sleeplessness, Insomnia,
Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Bleeding
Before the Eyes, Lassitude, languor, gloominess, Depression
of spirits, Anxiety, Despair, Solitude, Despair,
Loss of Confidence, full Listless, Unit, for
Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY,
PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN diseases most horrible
in its results—completely eradicated without the
use of mercury, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores,
Blister, Ulcers, Urticaria, Palms, Hands and
Bones, Syphilite, Scrofula, Mouth and Tongue,
Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism,
Cataract, etc. PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN
OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Urinary, Weak, Burning Urine,
Frequency of Urination, Urine high colored or
alkaline sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet,
Cystitis, etc, promptly and safely cured. CHARGE
reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Disease, Venereal, Tumors, Ulcers, Etc.
Female Emotions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weak-
ness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or
female, whether from imprudent habits of young or
old, debilitated by age, debilitated by disease, debili-
tates the sexual functions, strength and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly
confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk in
curing. Complete guarantee given. No charge but
medicine sent from observation to all parts of the
United States. Consultation free. Offer letters
to 6 p.m., sun., 9 a.m., 12 m. Corre-
spondence, etc. Address, Dr. J. H. Zelius, No. 1865—
Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list
of questions. Address plain.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
334 Whitehall St.,
d&w k r m ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM HABIT CURED
IN FIFTEEN DAYS.
NO CURE. NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS
GUARANTEED. Address J. A. SELMS, M. D.,
Emory, Cobb County, Ga. feb 16

WEAK MEN!

When VITALITY is failing, Brain DEAD, ED
and DEPOT of Power, PRAYING for a Cure
you may find a safe and reliable cure in the
FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES
adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly
and successfully introduced here. Write for
paper and medical endorsements, etc. FREE. Committee
of Physicians and Medical Writers, etc. WILLINGHAM &
CO. CHIVALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMBROS, Gen. Mgr.

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& G. Ry.

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Long Leaf Pine,
KILN-DRY DRESSED FLOORING
CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES AND LATHS,
BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS.

Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for esti-
mates on house bills. sepi 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

WILLINGHAM & CO. ARE THE LARGEST
LUMBER D.

Dealers in the city. Send your orders for Yellow
Pine, rough or dressed, Poplar and Oak, Sash, Doors
and blinds, etc., to

Telephone: WILLINGHAM & CO., Elliott Street.

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35 MEDALS AWARDED TO
BENSONS

Cure Plaster
Macerate, Linocryl,
Barkache, Weakness, Cold in
the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

CAPCINE
BENSON'S
PLASTER
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from these
ailments, etc. Will send a valuable treatment free
containing full particulars for home cure, free of
charge. Address J. F. POWELL, Modesto, Calif.

As a strict construction of the law relating to the

sale of public property (see code, section 64) it is in-
clusive and includes a public sale after due advertise-
ment, and as this was wholly impracticable in this
instance, I request that a resolution be passed ap-
proving and confirming my action in this case, so that
the sum of \$23,500 has been received, as the
money for the bonds (\$23,500) has been received, and
placed in the treasury of the state. It should have
been stated that the sum of bonds so held by the
state was purchased by the Citizens' Bank of Atlanta
several years ago, by direction of the then
governor, at the sum of \$23,000, and the debt
due by the bank to the state credited with that
amount.

THE PETER TREZEVAN CLAIM.

By act of congress, approved March 3, 1883, the
secretary of the treasury of the United States was
authorized and empowered to pay to the state of
Georgia, or its lawfully authorized agent, out of any
funds in the treasury of the United States, the sum
of \$33,555. The first comptroller of the treasury
(Judge Lawrence) did not object to this payment
but did object to it being made on credit, as he
thought the time had arrived for the payment of
the war debts of 1862. Since the war
large sums of money had been paid to Georgia
from the treasury of the United States, and the
then governor, several years ago, by direction of the
then governor, at the sum of \$23,000, and the debt
due by the bank to the state credited with that
amount.

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.
In transmitting the reports made by the board of
visitors appropriate to the annual examination
of the university of Georgia and of the Atlanta university,
the governor, on yesterday, sent the following
message to the general assembly:

STATE OF GEORGIA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Georgia, July 7, 1887.—To the Senate and
House of Representatives: Through the medium of
a special messenger, I call your attention to several
matters of public importance.

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

In transmitting the reports made by the board of
visitors appropriate to the annual examination
of the university of Georgia and of the Atlanta university,
the governor, on yesterday, sent the following
message to the general assembly:

WE FEEL IT TO BE OUR DUTY TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF
YOUR EXCELLENCY TO A FACT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATLANTA
UNIVERSITY WHICH WAS, AND IS, SUBJECT OF GREAT
CONTROVERSY. THIS FACT IS NOT KNOWN, OR IS NOT WELL KNOWN,
TO THE PUBLIC, AND IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE THAT
IT SHOULD BE KNOWN.

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Pills

MORRIS STANDS PAT

And Denounces the Dudes Who Dance the German.

THE EPISCOPAL PREACHER MAD AT

Morris Because of His Attack on the Dancing Christians—A Seven Column Reply Threatened.

The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to take the pills. Price of diseases. This letter costs ten cents. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. J. S. Johnson, No. 100, Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

Rich Blood!

CREDULE AD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

—
J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, 23 Park Row, New York.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 8, 1887.

The President and the Trough!

President Cleveland pulverizes Tuttle & Co. in his letter to the authorities of the St. Louis fair.

It will never be in order for the northern papers to denounce the south as intolerant and narrow-minded after this episode. President Cleveland did his duty—his clear and imperative duty—in vetoing the late pension bill. For doing this, he is openly told he will be insulted and that his life will be in danger if he appears in the city of St. Louis in pursuance of an invitation he accepted. His reply to the toughs who make these threats, is calm, dignified, and unanswerable.

When President Hayes visited the south, in 1875, he never heard an insulting word from southern lips. He was received with deep and earnest courtesy everywhere. This too in spite of the fact that the southern people knew Mr. Hayes was not the rightful president of the United States, but was fraudulently seated and that three southern states had been the forced instruments of the fraud.

We can hardly conceive of circumstances under which the blackguardism of Tuttle and his Iowa associates would be tolerated in the south. It certainly could never stand for one day against the president of this republic, no matter what he had signed or left unsigned. Tuttle & Co. are a hard lot, and it looks bad for their surroundings that they were not quelled by swifter and sterner methods than the crushing blow dealt by Grover Cleveland's fearless hand this morning.

The Hon. W. A. Huff indulges in some very plain talk to the convict lessees this morning. But then the Hon. W. A. Huff has always been a very plain talker. The signs are that the fight over the lease will be a sharp one and that it is near at hand.

General Wolsey and Mr. Davis.

General Sir Garnet Wolsey's article on General Lee, which appeared in Macmillan's magazine last March, was very extensively read this country.

It gave occasion for a great deal of comment and elicited several magazine articles, in addition to countless newspaper editorials.

General Wolsey's allusions to Mr. Davis were not very complimentary. He asserted that General Lee was hampered and embarrassed by the interference of the president of the confederacy, and that the weakness of the young government was in the cabinet at Richmond. Among those who replied to this article of General Wolsey was Mr. Davis himself. His letter was quite severe on the English general, and intimated quite plainly that he did not know as much as he pretended to. Mr. Davis' letter was written in that graceful style for which he is famous and its points were all well put. Now we have a rejoinder from General Wolsey. It is contained in a letter to General Charles G. Dahlgren, and is an answer to the strictures of both General Sherman and Mr. Davis on the paper on General Lee.

He questions General Sherman's competency to form a fair and accurate estimate of General Lee's character and services. He refers in the most respectful manner, however, to General Sherman. When he speaks of Mr. Davis' manner changes and becomes rather harsh. He accuses Mr. Davis of an overweening and overbearing self-confidence, and says: "His self-appreciation causes him to think himself a greater man than those who deal with him historically prepared to admit." This letter will probably be the last of a discussion which has settled no historical fact, changed nobody's opinion, and done no good in any way. Mr. Davis and General Sir Garnet Wolsey have each had their "say," and both ought to be satisfied.

It has been seriously suggested to the northwestern farmers to cease praying for rain and fire a salvo of 100 cannon. It is a well known fact that a heavy cannonade generally brings a rain.

A Jubilee Lesson.

On the day when the good Queen Victoria opened her heart and distributed ten thousand mugs among the poor children of her metropolis a respectable looking man was seen to leap into the Thames.

When rescued from the river the would-be suicide said to the policeman: "Why did you not let me do it? I have a wife and eight children. I went home last night and found my wife fainting at her needlework, and the children crying for bread. I could see nothing in front of me but death. After working at one place twelve years the loss of an eye caused my discharge, and I have been out of work for two months." In the prisoner's pocket was found the following letter addressed to his wife:

"My dear wife—Hope it is dead. The future is all darkness. In spite of all our struggles, the bitter end is close at hand. Last night I saw you fainting at your work, in your brave but vain attempt to save us. I must say, 'Poor my dear wife, you are past.' But where? At the hour of death? No, little darling. 'Till death do us part' was the promise we made, and death is the kindest and best. Adieu, my dear wife. Kiss the dear little ones for me, and even in death believe my loving husband."

The Times, in mentioning the incident, easily dismissed it with the statement that upon investigation the man's story was found to be true.

It is given up that there is more misery and poverty in London than in any other civilized city. If this is the state of affairs with a population of 5,000,000, how will it be forty years from now when the population will number, according to reasonable estimates, 10,000,000?

In the rapid growth of these great cities, with the increasing poverty of the masses, may be seen one of the greatest dangers of the future. Nor is it in England alone that these alarming conditions are shaping them-

selves. Forty years from now New York will be even with London. The growth of our town population is wonderful. It is sixteen per cent greater than it was fifty years ago. Speaking of the drift to the towns a statistician says:

It has had much to do with making the rapid growth of cities over the United States, helping Chicago to 700,000 people in half a century, and putting Milwaukee to its 125,000 in the same time. It may be that the United States had no existence in 1850, and San Francisco was unknown in 1844. In 1850 St. Paul had 47,000 people, in 1855 its estimated population was 130,000, and Minneapolis, only a few miles off, had grown to 110,000 from a less start. Cleveland had 1,000 people in 1850, and one of its leading citizens told me yesterday that its present population is over 250,000. Washington in this time grew in like manner, and Kansas City, repeatedly doubling its 300 people, which it had in 1855, has now 175,000 and to spare.

These figures show that there is trouble ahead. The time is coming when the desperate poor of our large cities will not follow the example of the Londoner who tried to kill himself during the jubilee. They will band themselves together and say: "If we must die, why not lose our lives in a revolution?" Then we may expect to see the anti-poverty men, the followers of George and McGlynn, reinforced by the idle and vicious classes, raise the red flag of anarchy and engage in a death struggle with society.

EX-SENATOR JONES, of Florida, who has been passing through Detroit for a year or so on his way to Europe, has at last got fairly started on his foreign tour.

effort to run a prohibition electoral ticket was a farce. It received less than a thousand votes in the whole state.

It is doubtful if the political prohibition will poll as many votes in 1888 as they did in 1884. The latest entry into the political arena is the American party, which was organized in San Francisco a day or two ago. California, with its intense anti-Chinese prejudices, is the natural birthplace of such a movement. Rapid increase in immigration has given rise to a considerable "Know-nothing" feeling in all parts of the United States, but it will not in many localities go to the extent of seeking to form a new political party. In California, where the democrats and republicans are about equal in strength, the new party may complicate politics very much, but its aim at national importance will hardly be accomplished. As the national election draws near the alleged strength of all minor political organizations will dwindle. Many of their supposed adherents will be drawn into the ranks of one or the other of the great parties between whom the decisive clash is to come. At the polls the extremists, theorists, and cranks who cannot be satisfied with either the democratic or the republican party will find themselves very lonesome.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is in very bad health.

THE CHICAGO TIMES says Governor Gordon is the only governor whom a young lady ever asked for a lock of his hair.

GEORGIA IS THE happy proprietor of perhaps the handsomest legislature to be found within the limits of these United States.

Mr. J. C. MATTHEWS, formerly managing editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, has become managing editor of the Memphis Appeal.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT goes out of the cabinet it is probable that General Black, the present commissioner of pensions, will become secretary of war.

SHOWMAN BARNUM celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday last Monday. He gave a grand blaze to thirty of his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren and romped with them like a child himself.

COMPTRROLLER TRENTHAM thinks that Briggs Swift and all such ornamental bank presidents should be held peculiarly responsible for betrayals of trust by the minor officials of their banks.

WE ARE about even with England. Just as we gain a citizen in Mrs. Langtry we lose one in William Henry Hurlbert, formerly editor of the New York World. Mr. Hurlbert has been a member of the strutting Lawrence. There is nothing remarkable about young Anderson except that he has allowed his sister to support him for the past eight years.

SENSATIONAL DISPATCHES come from Europe concerning an alleged combination of France and Russia against England. There is probably very little truth in these statements, but England, in any event, will be apt to hold her own.

Governor Gordon as a University Trustee.

It has been the custom for fifty years or more to elect the governor of the state a member of the board of trustees of the university, giving him the first vacancy.

The governor is not ex-officio a member of the board of trustees. He must be elected or he cannot take a seat in the board.

Governor Gordon is not now a member of the board. The death of the lamented Chief Justice Jackson leaves a vacancy to fill which Governor Gordon should be elected. The governor will make a good trustee, capable, energetic and powerful. His record in the gubernatorial chair shows that he is a careful and studious man, and that he administers governmental affairs in peace with the same earnestness and ability with which he fought in war.

NORTHERN papers appear to be interested in the Texas prohibition campaign mainly because they think that the prohibitionists are wiping out the color line.

Caloric and Cranks.

The increased percentage of crime during the heated term was recently set forth and discussed in these columns.

BOSTON GLOBE: Aristotle is to be discussed by the Concord philosophers this season.

Aristotle was a Greek gentleman, a scholar, a democrat, and, as we gather from his writings, a Cleveland man. Being a philosopher, he could not be otherwise.

It is already plain that the appropriation for the support of the interstate commerce commission will be exhausted before the year is gone. Congress will have to vote more money to keep the great experiment going. The commission comes very high.

THE DATE of the official reception of General Lawton, the new United States minister to Austria, at Vienna, has not yet been fixed. While it remains uncertain, Mr. J. Fenner White, chargé d'affaires, will conduct the business of the American legation.

LONDON is said to have five million people. There are two million and a half in the same space in and around New York. London is sixteen hundred years older than New York.

DR. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia Times, made a rattling fourth of July speech.

It is said that two million copies of Will Hayes' songs have been sold, and Will is still a poor, patient, hard working newspaper man.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN says that twenty-two divorces were granted in Atlanta in one day. We protest against such gross misrepresentation. There were only twenty.

AT THEIR GREAT Fort Worth mass meeting the Texas prohibitionists exhibited a coffee pot which held four hundred gallons of steaming coffee and a tea pot filled with three hundred gallons of ice tea. The thirsty dry men drank the contents of both these big pots and called for more. Fifteen thousand people were present.

OUR WEST A respectable married lady disappeared for several months and returned home with a cock and bull story about going off to secure a big legacy left by an old lover, and being kidnapped by robbers and plundered of all her money. It turns out that there were no robbers, and no legacy and no old lover. The lady was simply a little cranky.

The other day a man had to be locked up in Washington for threatening to kill the president. His weapon was nothing but a bar of soap, but he appeared to have the full confidence of the community.

ANOTHER CRANK called on Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, and ordered him to give his whole time and money to the interests of Masonry, and wound up by demanding a thousand dollars.

IT IS evident that we cannot be too vigilant.

The only safe plan is to skip around the corner as soon as a fellow comes up with the question: "Hot enough for you?" It is always in order to run from a crank.

THE ENTIRE British government is in a fury because the London police made the mistake of arresting a virtuous and innocent girl, and the home secretary will perhaps have to retire from office.

NEW PARTIES.

It is probable that there will be five presidential candidates in the field next year. There will certainly be four.

BESIDES the democratic and republican nominations, the prohibitionists and the labor party are to be heard from. The strength of each of these parties is problematical. Neither of them polled as large a vote in 1884 as it had counted on.

The leaders of both these parties claim that they have grown greatly in the last two years, and that they will be very formidable in next year's contest. Against this opinion stand some significant facts. One is the declining power of labor organizations and the well founded distrust among the masses of the wage workers of those professional working men who generally control labor organizations.

So far the prohibitionists are concerned it must be remembered that the remarkable growth of the prohibition sentiment in this country does not indicate the coming of a new political party. The great majority of those who believe in prohibition do not believe in carrying it into politics. In Georgia, after over one hundred of the hundred and thirty-eight counties had voted for prohibition, the

Famous Expression.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Who first used the phrase: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people?"

IN the form given by you the language is that used by Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg speech, but others had made similar expressions.

Small Wonders: His famous right to Hayne, on the "Poor resolution" (1880) used to rhyme:

"Sir, sir, the people's constitution, the people's government; made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."

THEodore Parker, afterward, in 1850, made a speech before the New England anti-slavery convention, in which he used the same words.

DR. MCCLYNN: "We have here to call the American idea—a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people."

—MANY CITIZENS?

—A Jubilee Lesson.

On the day when the good Queen Victoria opened her heart and distributed ten thousand mugs among the poor children of her metropolis a respectable looking man was seen to leap into the Thames.

When rescued from the river the would-be suicide said to the policeman: "Why did you not let me do it? I have a wife and eight children. I went home last night and found my wife fainting at her needlework, and the children crying for bread. I could see nothing in front of me but death. After working at one place twelve years the loss of an eye caused my discharge, and I have been out of work for two months."

In the prisoner's pocket was found the following letter addressed to his wife:

"My dear wife—Hope it is dead. The future is all darkness. In spite of all our struggles, the bitter end is close at hand. Last night I saw you fainting at your work, in your brave but vain attempt to save us. I must say, 'Poor my dear wife, you are past.' But where? At the hour of death? No, little darling. 'Till death do us part' was the promise we made, and death is the kindest and best. Adieu, my dear wife. Kiss the dear little ones for me, and even in death believe my loving husband."

The Times, in mentioning the incident, easily dismissed it with the statement that upon investigation the man's story was found to be true.

It is given up that there is more misery and poverty in London than in any other civilized city. If this is the state of affairs with a population of 5,000,000, how will it be forty years from now when the population will number, according to reasonable estimates, 10,000,000?

In the rapid growth of these great cities, with the increasing poverty of the masses, may be seen one of the greatest dangers of the future. Nor is it in England alone that these alarming conditions are shaping them-

THE FARMERS' ENCAMPMENT.
Preparations for a Grand Time at the Spartanburg Show.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 5, 1887.—Editors Constitution: On behalf of the management of the interstate farmers' summer encampment, to be held at this place August 22d to 26th proximo, the writer desires to give a few points of information to the people of Atlanta, and of Georgia, in regard to this enterprise.

They desire it distinctly understood that this encampment is to be managed by the management of the interstate farmers' summer encampment, and it is the property of, and is under the direct management of, an interstate board, composed of five commissioners from each state of the five states of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

It is the desire of the management of the interstate farmers' summer encampment, with regard to the five states, to have

as many as possible of the farmers of each

state to attend.

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as many as

A PERILOUS INCIDENT.

Tim Baldwin Jumps from an Elevation of 5,000 Feet.

THREE AND A THIRD MINUTES MAKING

The Descent—His Parachute Not Properly Filled—Frostrated by His Unparalleled Adventure, but Otherwise Safe.

As it is probable that pending negotiations will induce Tim Baldwin, the famous acrobat, to attend the Piedmont fair and repeat his great feat of jumping with a parachute from a balloon at an elevation of 5,000 feet, the following graphic account of his performance at Quincy, Ill., on the 4th instant, will be read with interest. A World special says:

A thrilling performance was enacted here yesterday as the principal attraction of the celebration. Tim Baldwin, the acrobat, was advised to jump from a captive balloon at an elevation of 2,000 feet. At a few minutes past four o'clock Baldwin jumped into the basket. The balloon was cut loose and rose gradually into the air, carried eastward by the wind. When about 2,000 feet high Baldwin grasped the ring of his parachute which hung from the setting and gave the lines a shake straightening them out. He parted the ropes between the ring and the basket and steadied himself for the leap.

The balloon in the mean time had reached an altitude of 4,500 feet. The watching thousands were giving up, and in a few moments no one would have started home. Another movement is visible in the balloon. The cotton of the parachute is shaking in the wind, in interest in Baldwin and the balloon is again noted.

The plucky man has jumped. For a hundred feet he drops like lead. The parachute partially fills and the next hundred feet the velocity is decreased. The crowds hold its breath. Not a sound is heard. Every eye is fixed on the man suspended in the air hanging by his hands four thousand feet above the earth. He shakes his foot, the crowd takes it as a signal and a buzz breaks forth that they have encouraged the plucky man in his wild descent. He now travels at a slower pace, though the parachute has not filled. The cords are tangled and though the speed is increased the parachute careens in its downward course and the tired aeronaut sways with giddiness.

In three minutes and twenty seconds after leaving his balloon Baldwin's feet strike terra firma. The rope strings about his wrists relax a instant and then tighten, as the wind carries the parachute and turns him over a couple times before he is able to release his hands. With a quick movement the parachute opens, leaving him prostrate for a moment after the most perilous aerial voyage ever traveled, and two miles from his starting point. When Baldwin left the balloon it was at an altitude of 5,000 feet and a mile east of his starting point.

Baldwin is a native of Quincy, and is twenty years of age. For several years he was an actor of the Quincy Herald, but ten years ago adopted the profession of acrobatics. His last great feat was the walking of a rope over a bay at San Francisco. In September last he jumped 1,000 feet from a captive balloon in that city.

Only Ninety-Four Days Off.

It is ninety-four days from this morning, including Sundays, until the gates of the Piedmont exposition are opened to the public.

Buildings for the Live Stock Display.

Director James R. Wylie has submitted a plan for buildings for the live stock display which is handsome and unique. Instead of having one row of stalls stretched along a rambling fence, and requiring a long walk to see a few animals, he has made a plan for a building about four hundred feet long by sixty feet wide. In this building will be four rows of stalls, those in the center being placed against each other, leaving two rows on the sides. There are aisles between each row of stalls except the double row in the center, twelve feet broad, through which the public can pass. It will thus require only a walk of about hundred feet to see the entire cattle show.

Indeed, this building is found

to be well adapted to the needs of the

exposition.

The supreme court has never been asked to legislate on any matter pertaining to it, except as between the Marietta and North Georgia road and the convicts. When it comes to legislation between the lessees and the state, the lessees will find that the supreme court will hold their contract fraudulent. I have consulted the best legal men in Georgia on the subject, and feel confident of the issue."

"It is suggested by one of the lessees that your bill would do well to leave the decision as to when boys shall be sent to the judge and jury, rather than to decide by years, as boys under fifteen are frequently more hardened than many men; what do you think of that?"

"I think that such cases are exceedingly rare, and would not be disposed to consider such a change, for it comes from the lessees, and as I said before, they have nothing to do with this bill. If they have any concessions to make, and if they are willing to give up the two hundred women, girls and boys under fifteen that they already have, and such others as may come into their possession in future, let them come forward and say so, and we may be able to meet them on some sort of terms. I am going to express the whole system, which is rotten to the core, before this thing is over, and I am going to show how many convicts have been actually killed, and will also hold the proper parties responsible for their deaths, whether they are lessees or whipping bosses."

First race, seven furlongs. Laggard won, Chickamauga second, Ferina third. Time, 1:20.

Hanover Wins the Money at Monmouth Park.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A great crowd of people was at Monmouth park today to see the Long Branch handicap run, and Hanover won the rich Lorillard stakes, worth \$15,000. The weather was lovely and the track was good. The racing was capital, and the judges for the Long branch certainly was exciting.

"How would this affect the lessees?"

"Under this law the lessees would have nothing to do with such convicts. You see they can only claim such convicts as are sentenced to the penitentiary, and the persons whose age or sex would bring them under my bill would not be sentenced to the penitentiary but to the school of reformation."

"How would you do with these women, girls and boys that they already have?"

"My bill proposes to do nothing with them at all. They are beyond our reach, but such as come after the bill will be the ones to be benefited by such a law. Another thing, I do not want such persons as are guilty of crimes punishable with death and whose sentences have been commuted, even though their age or sex would bring them to the school of reformation. My whole aim is to save the honor of Georgia and to give the convict who has fallen a chance to become an honest citizen and not ruin him by contact with others who are hardened in their guilt. You see if my bill is passed the governor will issue a proclamation to all the judges setting forth the points of the bill, and reciting that in all who come up for trial of the age or sex prescribed in such bill shall be sentenced, if found guilty, to the school of reformation. This law is necessary, even whether the convicts are released at the expiration of the present lease or not. It is simply to protect as far as possible the morals of the convicts and has nothing to do with the lessees. One of the lessees told me that we might have all the women and girls, but that we could never have the boys. I think we will have them all when the present session is brought to a close."

STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS.

Mr. Schotzold introduced in the house yesterday a bill regulating the sale of petroleum in all its forms. The standard is fixed at 120 degrees. The governor appoints a state inspector to whom all oil must be sent for examination.

Mr. Harrell, of Decatur, introduced a bill

protecting the timber.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

EDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON.

Fullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

By thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

schedule in effect May 28, 1887.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 7:40 a.m.

Arrive Atlanta (city time) 6:00 p.m.

Leave Charlotte 6:25 p.m.

Arrive Salisbury 6:50 p.m.

Leave Greensboro 6:42 a.m.

Arrive Lynchburg 8:22 a.m.

Leave Charlottesville 10:10 a.m.

Arrive Washington 10:30 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia 4:10 p.m.

Arrive New York 3:40 p.m.

Leave Boston 3:22 p.m.

Arrive Danville 10:03 a.m.

Leave Richmond 12:35 p.m.

Arrive New York 2:20 p.m.

Leave New York 6:20 p.m.

Arrive Boston 9:00 p.m.

Leave Richmond 12:01 a.m.

Arrive Atlanta 10:35 a.m.

Leave Richmond 6:20 p.m.

Arrive New York 7:20 p.m.

Leave New York 8:00 a.m.

Arrive Atlanta 12:20 p.m.

Leave Atlanta 9:40 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta (city time) 6:05 p.m.

Leave Sparta 2:17 a.m.

Arrive Hendersonville 3:45 a.m.

Leave Atlanta 4:00 a.m.

Leave Hot Springs 7:00 a.m.

Arrive Atlanta (city time) 9:00 a.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 4:40 a.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 5:00 a.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 5:25 a.m.

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 7:40 a.m.

Arrive Athens (city time) 9:00 p.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) No. 50 Daily

Leave Athens (city time) 9:45 a.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 10:20 p.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 9:40 p.m.</div

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Freeman & Crankshaw

HAVING THOROUGHLY REMODELED
THEIR STORE ROOM ARE AGAIN
OCCUPYING THEIR OLD QUARTERS.

31 WHITEHALL STREET.
Top 10 Sp.

CROCKERY, ETC.

—Best Goods Made.—
McBRIDE & CO.

29 Peachtree Street.

FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS,

DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS,

CREAM FREEZERS,

Gate City Stone Filters,

HAVILAND'S CHINA,

Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods,

Moderate Prices.

M'BRIDE'S.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Local rains; stationary temperature; southerly winds in eastern portion; westerly winds in western portion.

Daily Weather Bulletin.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, July 7-9 p.m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Wind.

Stations.

Banometer, Thermometer, Barometer, Wind Point.

Velocity, Rainfall, Weather.

Augusta, 29.92 75.78 SW Light .00 Cloudy.

Savannah, 29.96 74.74 SW 6 .04 Fair.

Jackassville, 29.92 75.78 SW 5 .04 Fair.

Montgomery, 29.92 78.28 SW Thinning.

New Orleans, 29.92 76.72 SW Light .05 Clear.

Galveston, 29.96 82.75 SW 12 .09 Clear.

Mobile, 29.96 76.72 SW 12 .09 Clear.

Fort Smith, 29.92 78.28 SW 12 .09 Clear.

Shreveport, 29.92 78.28 SW 12 .09 Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a.m. 29.97 71.69 SW 8 .09 Fairly.

2 p.m. 29.97 72.70 W 4 .05 Fair.

Maximum thermometer..... 83

Minimum thermometer..... 69

Total rainfall..... .05

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p.m.—75th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga. Max. Temp. Min. Temp.

Anderson, S.C. 89.69 .90

Charleston, S.C. 89.70 .90

Columbus, Ga. 87.78 .90

Chattanooga, Tenn. 84.75 .33

Gainesville, Ga. 87.78 .33

Groveville, S.C. 86.69 .21

Griffith, Ga. 88.71 .05

Macon, Ga. 90.72 .15

New Orleans, La. 86.70 .10

Sparta, S.C. 86.70 .10

Toxco, Ga. 86.70 .10

West Point, Ga. 89.72 .28

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Army, U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.

*Indicates precipitation inappreciable.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK of Atlanta, Ga., held at their office on Wednesday, July 6th, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, will be convened to declare, payable on Tuesday, the 12th inst., out of the net earnings for the past six months.

EDWARD S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF ATLANTA,
ATLANTA, GA., July 6, 1887.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FORT DOLLAR per share has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on demand after this date.

R. M. FARRAR, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF SPRAYBERRY & MINOR is dissolved. The business will be continued by Thos. A. Minor, who will be responsible for all indebtedness and collect all bills due the firm.

**J. B. SPRAYBERRY,
THOS. A. MINOR.**

SOUTHERN GRANITE CO.

ARCHITECTURAL, MONUMENTAL, STREET
PAVING, CURDING, CROSSING AND

All Kinds of Stone Work Promptly Executed.

QUARRIES—STONE MOUNTAINS AND
LITHONIA, GA.

For estimates, address Atlanta, Ga.

mcbride & m'bride

Professional Cookery Books

By JESSEUP WHITEHEAD.

Chef-de-Cuisine, Sweetmeats Park Hotel, Salt Spring, Ga.

No. 1—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Stand and authority in all American Hotels. Fourth edition. Price \$2.00.

No. 2—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Game Cook Book. Price \$1.50. Full Fare.

No. 3—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Restaurants. Price \$2.00.

No. 4—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price \$1.00.

Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING FOR CATERERS. By M. Alfred Simeone, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price \$1.00.

The above books are for sale by

**LESTER & KUHRT,
Booksellers and Stationers,**

No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,

Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Old Fellow.

All Old Fellows with their families and friends, are cordially invited to be present at a public installation of officers, at Barnes Lodge, No. 55, T. O. O. F., Friday evening, July 8th, 1887, at 8 p.m.

By Order Executive Committee.

G. H. CARMICAL, Chairman.

C. E. MAIDOOX, Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., July 6, 1887.

and

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE CHIPMAN PILLS COMPANY ASSOCIATION, will be held on Tuesday, July 12th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the County Court House, Atlanta, Ga. Business will be election of officers, etc.

CHAS Z. BLOOMICK, President.

JAMES FINLEY, Secretary.

Partnership Notice.

I have this day taken my place in a partnership in my law office, which will be hereafter conducted under firm name of Schoen & Son.

C. SCHOEN.

CHIPMAN PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by Bradfield & Ware, 26 Whitehall Street.

For comfort and pleasure, Georgians should go to Murray Hall, Pablo Beach, Fla.

SAVED AT LAST!

William Holman, the Whitfield County Murderer,

SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

He Was to Have Been Hanged Today—How the News of the Commutation Was Received by the People.

Today was the appointed time for William Holman to expire upon the gallows the crime of which he had committed.

Two hours ago ten men in all Georgia believed that the execution of Holman would be further stayed. Even the prisoner, in the solitude of his cell, had given up all hope of longer life and had prepared for the unknown life beyond in the simple way of an ignorant man's faith. With charity towards all, even those who had falsely sworn his life away, with malice toward none, the convicted murderer had apparently made that peace with God that comes from true and honest re-pentance—a repentence that allowed him in his last moments to bless those by whom he had been so cruelly used.

But Governor Gordon has stepped between the city and a small boy had been drowned at Ponce de Leon. The boy's name was given as Luther King. The rumor was traced to the Atlanta street car to the driver, a newspaper reporter, and from the driver of car whelst the spring just before midnight, a repetition of the rumor was obtained. However, none of the drivers knew the facts, and had only heard the story.

Luther King is a small boy, whose face is a marked object on the Atlanta streets. His parents are poor. When he was near the city limits, and a call was not made at the house because of the lateness of the hour. The story current was to the effect that the boy with several others, went into the pond. Young King got beyond his depth, and was unable to swim. Police officers left the boy at one o'clock this morning to investigate the matter, but had not returned up to 3:30 this morning.

WAS HE DROWNED?

Rumors of the Drowning of Luther King at Ponce de Leon Last Night.

Shortly after midnight a rumor reached the city that a small boy had been drowned at Ponce de Leon. The boy's name was given as Luther King. The rumor was traced to the Atlanta street car to the driver, a newspaper reporter, and from the driver of car whelst the spring just before midnight, a repetition of the rumor was obtained. However, none of the drivers knew the facts, and had only heard the story.

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A LADY SERIOUSLY HURT.

A Horse Runs Away and Throws Mrs. Johnson From a Buggy.

Mrs. Johnson, residing on Fair street, at Terry, was thrown from a buggy at Grant park yesterday afternoon, and quite seriously hurt. The lady was driving a young Texas pony which became frightened and ran away from her. Mr. Powell, a physician, of Wilkesboro, N.C., was called to the scene of the accident, and found Mrs. Johnson unconscious, with a fracture of the skull, and a severe contusion of the brain. She was removed to the hospital, where she is now in a dangerous condition.

AN ATLANTA ORATOR.

Captain John Millidge Invited to Deliver a Memorial Address.

The confederate veterans of the three counties of Fayette, Douglas and Campbell will have a reunion on the 23d of July at Sal-Springs.

This day will be the last day of the Horse Guards encampment, and the veterans will have invited Captain John Millidge to deliver the address. Nothing has been heard from Captain Millidge as yet, but it is hoped that he will consent to please the veterans by telling them of the glorious days of war.

THE CROP REPORT.

The Agricultural Department Gives Good News of the Various Crops.

The report of the condition of the various crops for the month of July has been issued by the agricultural department. The figures showing the average of the various crops in different sections are as follows:

North Ga. Mid. Ga. East Ga. S. W. Ga.

Cotton..... 103 98 91 91

Corn..... 99 98 94 94

Wheat..... 99 94 90 94

Oats..... 86 85 80 84

Potatoes..... 98 95 93 93

Melons..... 98 88 92 92

Peas..... 92 92 89 92

As for the cotton reports, the July returns

show no change in any of the various crops in any part of the state.

THE ORDER IS AS FOLLOWS:

Atlanta, GA., 1887, to the Sheriff of Whitfield County. Whereas, William Holman was at the October adjourned term, 1886, of the superior court for Whitfield county tried and convicted of the offense of murder, sentenced to be hanged after long and careful deliberation, and he did not know of anything further likely to interest the people in the matter.

THE CONSTITUTION reporter saw the governor and asked if he had anything to say in the matter. He replied that he had not; that the order contained the reasons why the action was taken, and that the sentence of death had been pronounced. And that all the other proof presented by the state was circumstantial.

Whereas, the executive upon application made to him refused to grant a reprieve until the 8th of July, 1887, and

Whereas, since the said Holman, including the foreman, have set aside the evidence pronounced upon the verdict of guilty, and the jury has recommended a sentence of death, it is therefore ordered, that the sentence of the said Holman be and it is hereby ordered, suspended for a period of one year, and that the said Holman be sent to the penitentiary for life, and that he be delivered to a guard from the penitentiary whenever called for, and serve under its direction and see of the penitentiary for life, and that he be removed to the penitentiary for life, and that he be delivered to a guard from the penitentiary whenever called for, and serve under its direction and see of the penitentiary for life, and that he be removed to the penitentiary for life, and that he be delivered to a guard from the penitentiary whenever called for, and serve under its